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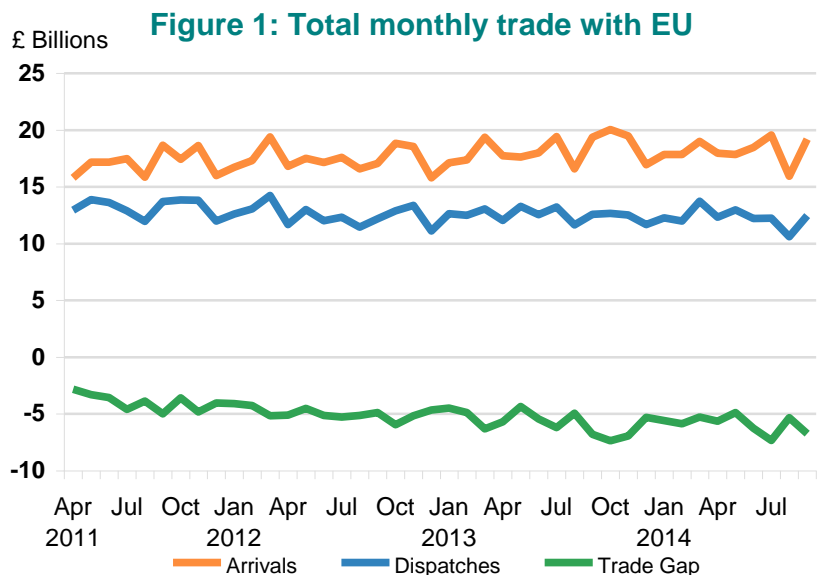
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UK Overseas Trade Statistics with EU September 2014

Summary

- Exports for September 2014 are £12.5 billion. This is an increase of £1.9 billion (18 per cent) compared with last month, and a decrease of £0.1 billion (1.0 per cent) compared with September 2013.
- Imports for September 2014 are £19.2 billion. This is an increase of £3.3 billion (21 per cent) compared with last month, and a decrease of £0.2 billion (0.9 per cent) compared with September 2013.
- The UK remains a net importer this month, with imports exceeding exports by £6.7 billion. This is an increase of £1.4 billion (27 per cent) compared with last month, but a slight decrease of £42 million (0.6 per cent) compared with September 2013.



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
Note: 2014 data are provisional



Trade Trends

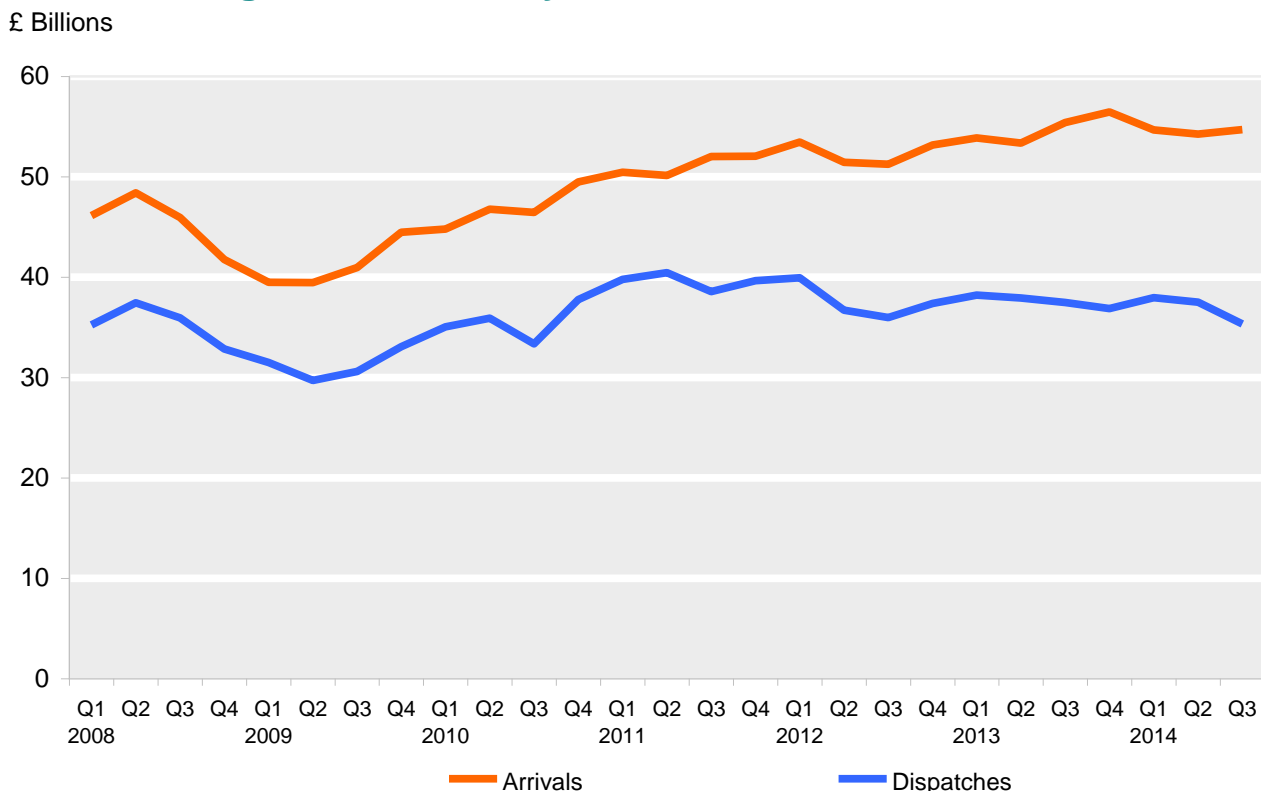
- Following the global economic crisis, UK trade started to decrease in 2008. Since the lows in early 2009, there has been a steady increase in imports through to the end of 2013, with a slight dip in 2014. Exports growth was seen until 2011, after which it fell in 2012 and remained relatively constant till a further drop in 2014.
- The total EU export trade for the first 3 quarters of 2014 is £111 billion, down from £114 billion for the first 3 quarters of 2013 (2.5 per cent decrease).
- The total EU import trade for the first 3 quarters of 2014 is £164 billion, slightly greater than the figure of £163 billion in the first 3 quarters of 2013 (0.6 per cent increase).
- The UK is a net EU importer (imports are greater than exports). The size of the trade gap has grown from £49 billion in the first 3 quarters of 2013 to £53 billion in the first 3 quarters of 2014 (7.8 per cent increase). In 2008 it was £32 billion (66 per cent increase).
- For many years Germany has been both the UK's largest EU import and export trading partner by value.
- Motor vehicles has predominantly been the largest import commodity by value. For exports, Mineral fuels has consistently been the largest valued commodity.

Exports down 2.5%
for first 3 qtrs of
2014 on 2013

Imports up 0.6%
for first 3 qtrs of
2014 on 2013

Trade gap up
7.8% for first 3
qtrs of 2014 on
2013

Figure 2: Quarterly UK trade with EU, 2008-2014



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
Note: 2014 data are provisional

Exports

Country Analysis

Table 1: UK exports to the top 5 EU partner countries, September 2014

Partner country	September 2014 Exports (£ millions)	Change from August 2014 (%)	Change from September 2013 (%)	Rank August 2014	Rank September 2013
Germany	2,555	15.2	-3.1	1	1
Netherlands	2,000	15.7	8.5	2	2
France	1,689	11.4	-4.8	3	3
Irish Republic	1,564	15.1	-1.6	4	4
Belgium	1,124	35.0	-2.1	5	5
Others	3,539	5.8	-0.6	-	-
Total Exports	12,470	17.6	-1.0	-	-

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
 Note: 2014 data are provisional

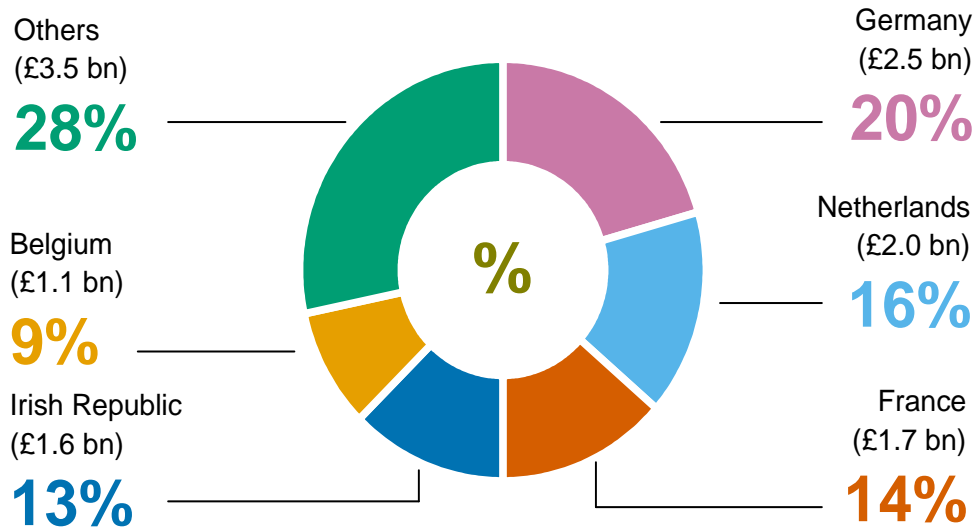
- The top five EU export partner Member States (ranked by value) are unchanged compared with both last month and September 2013.
- Exports from all of these Member States have increased compared with last month. However, all but the Netherlands fell compared to September 2013.
- Germany is the largest EU export partner country, accounting for 20 per cent of the total value of exports. Germany showed the largest value rise against, last month up £337 million (15 per cent), but the second largest fall compared to September 2013, down £82 million (3.1 per cent) Last month was the lowest import value since December 2013.
- Exports to the Netherlands showed the largest rise against September 2013, up by £157 million (8.5 per cent). They also rose £271 million (16 per cent) compared with last month.
- Exports to Belgium rose £291 million (35 per cent) against last month, the second largest value increase.
- Spain (in seventh place) had the largest decrease compared to last month, down £33 million (4.9 per cent).
- Exports to France fell £86 million (4.8 per cent) against September 2013, the largest drop in export value.

Exports to Germany up 15% on last month

Exports to the Netherlands up 8.5% on Sep 2013

Exports to Belgium up 35% on last month

Figure 3: UK exports to the top 5 EU partner countries, September 2014



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
 Note: 2014 data are provisional

The top five EU Member States account for 72 per cent of total EU exports, compared with 71 per cent for September 2013.

Commodity Analysis

Table 2: UK exports to EU by top 5 commodities, September 2014

Commodity Description	September 2014 Exports (£ millions)	Change from August 2014 (%)	Change from September 2013 (%)	Rank August 2014	Rank September 2013
Mineral fuels	2,022	4.4	-10.8	1	1
Mechanical appliances	1,350	27.6	2.9	2	2
Motor vehicles	1,090	70.0	-6.4	5	3
Electronic equipment	945	20.0	9.3	4	5
Pharmaceutical products	824	-1.0	-6.1	3	4
Others	6,238	8.9	1.3	-	-
Total Exports	12,470	17.6	-1.0	-	-

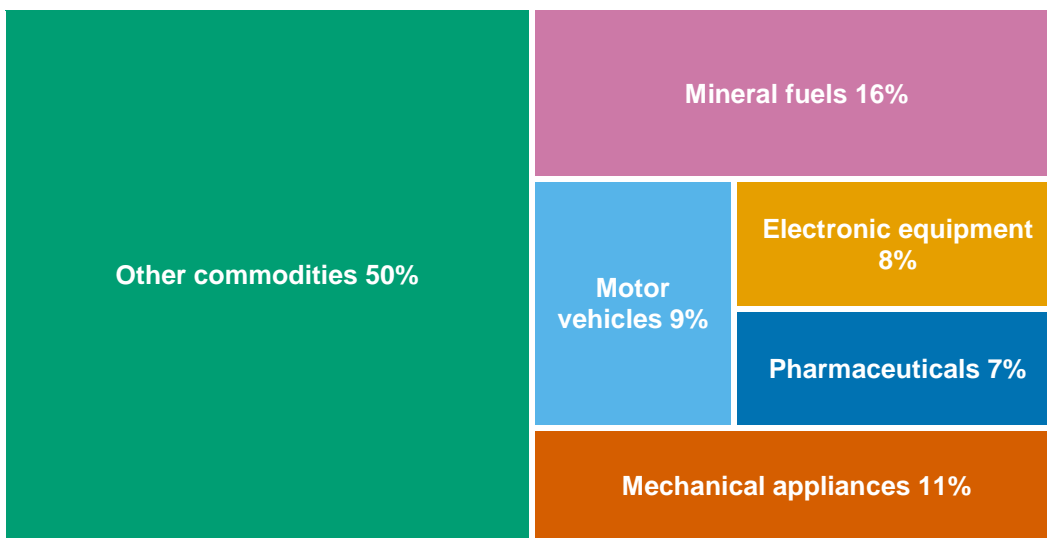
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
 Note: 2014 data are provisional

- Mineral fuels remains the top commodity exported, contributing 16 per cent of the total value of EU exports. However, it showed the largest decrease compared with September 2013, down £244 million (11 per cent). It rose compared with last month, £85 million (4.4 per cent).
- Motor vehicles had the largest value increase compared with last month, up £449 million (70 per cent), but fell £75 million (6.4 per cent) compared with September 2013.
- Mechanical appliances had the next largest rise compared with last month, up £292 million (28 per cent).
- Electronic equipment had the largest rise against September 2013, up £80 million (9.3 per cent), and also rose £157 million (20 per cent) against last month.

Mineral fuels exports down 11% on Sep 2013

Motor vehicles exports up 70% on last month

Figure 4: UK exports to EU by top five commodities, September 2014



Total value of exports to EU partner countries £12.5 billion

Source: HM Revenue and Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
 Note: 2014 data are provisional

Combined Commodity and Country Analysis

- The large decrease in Mineral fuels compared with September 2013 was led by falls of £174 million (48 per cent) in exports to the Irish Republic, and £128 million (36 per cent) to Germany. These offset a large increase of £195 million (26 per cent) to the Netherlands.
- The increase in Motor vehicles compared with last month was spread over almost all EU export partners, led by a rise of £106 million (more than double) in exports to Belgium.
- The rise in Mechanical appliances compared with last month was also across most export partners, led by exports to Germany, up £52 million (16 per cent).
- The rise in Electronic equipment compared with September 2013 was led by exports to the Irish Republic, up £61 million (56 per cent).

Mineral fuels to Irish Republic down 48% from Sep 2013

Motor vehicles to Belgium double from last month

Imports

Country Analysis

Table 3: UK imports from top 5 EU countries, September 2014

Partner Country	September 2014 imports (£ millions)	Change from August 2014 (%)	Change from September 2013 (%)	Rank August 2014	Rank September 2013
Germany	5,335	20.0	8.7	1	1
Netherlands	2,651	13.7	-13.4	2	2
France	2,215	36.6	-4.4	3	3
Belgium	1,947	22.9	4.2	4	4
Italy	1,367	13.4	1.6	5	5
Others	5,690	9.5	-1.8	-	-
Total Imports	19,205	20.6	-0.9	-	-

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
 Note: 2014 data are provisional

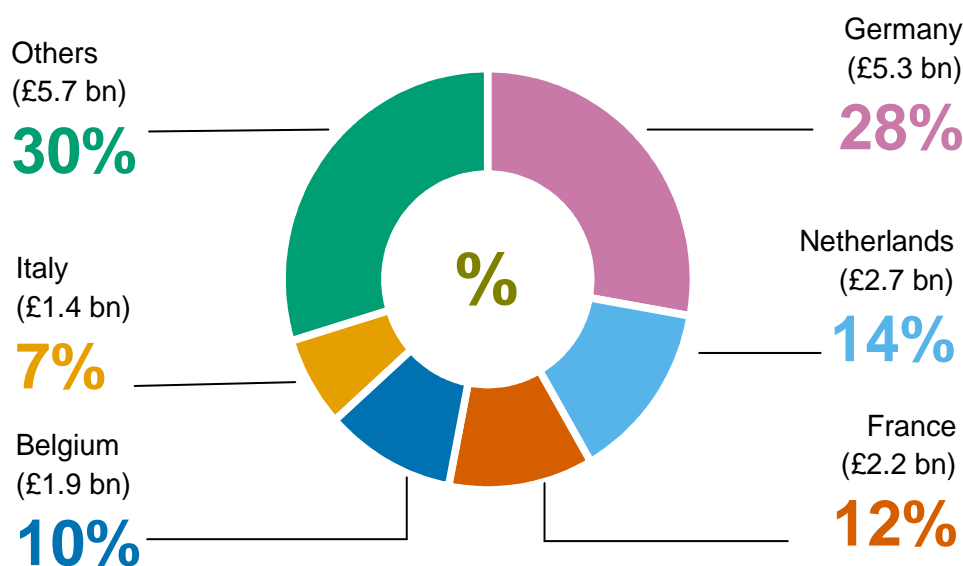
- The top five EU import partner Member States (ranked by value) remain unchanged compared with both last month and September 2013.
- Imports from all of these Member States have increased compared with last month. However, the Netherlands and France both fell compared with September 2013.
- The UK imports most goods from Germany, which accounts for 28 per cent of total value of EU imports. Trade from Germany had the largest rise in value on both periods, up £890 million (20 per cent) from last month, and £425 million (8.7 per cent) compared with September 2013. This month's import value of £5.3 billion is the second highest on record.
- Trade with France showed the second largest rise, up £593 million (37 per cent) compared with last month, although it fell by £101 million (4.4 per cent) against September 2013.
- Belgium had the next largest increase compared with last month, up £363 million (23 per cent).
- Denmark (in 11th place) had the largest decrease compared with last month, down £24 million (6.2 per cent). They also fell £179 million (33 per cent) compared with September 2013.
- Exports to the Netherlands showed the largest fall against September 2013, £409 million (13 per cent).

Imports from Germany up 20% on last month

Imports from France up 37% on last month

Imports from the Netherlands down 13% on Sep 2013

Figure 5: UK imports from top 5 EU partner countries, September 2014



Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
 Note: 2014 data are provisional

The top five EU Member States account for 70 per cent of total EU imports, unchanged from September 2013.

Commodity Analysis

Table 4: UK imports from EU by top 5 commodities, September 2014

Commodity Description	September 2014 Exports (£ millions)	Change from August 2014 (%)	Change from September 2013 (%)	Rank August 2014	Rank September 2013
Motor vehicles	3,489	39.8	-1.6	1	1
Mechanical appliances	2,259	26.1	3.2	2	2
Electronic equipment	1,658	32.9	-11.9	3	3
Pharmaceutical products	1,309	15.6	4.1	4	4
Mineral fuels	913	2.1	-14.4	5	5
Others	9,577	12.1	1.5	-	-
Total Imports	19,205	20.6	-0.9	-	-

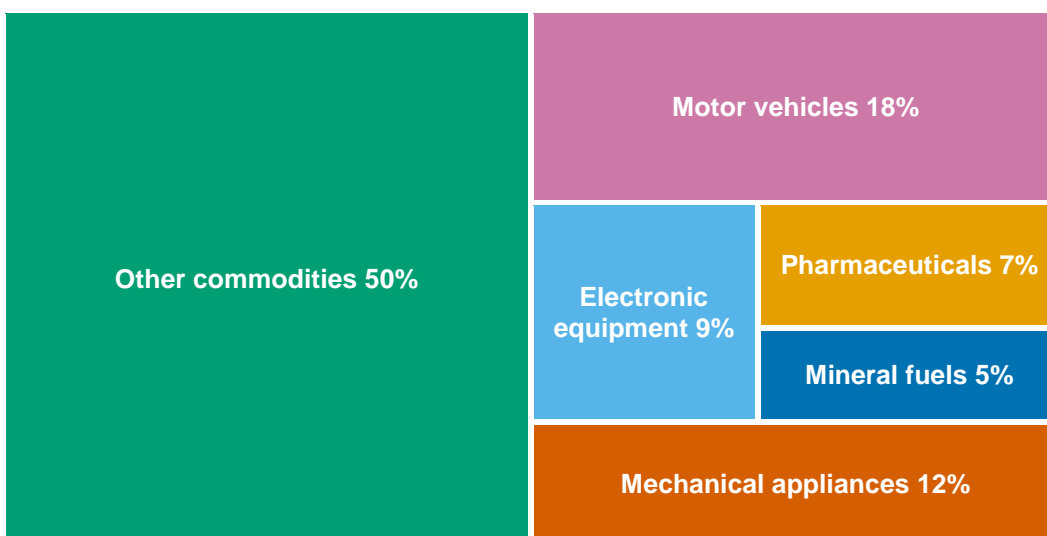
Source: HM Revenue & Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
 Note: 2014 data are provisional

- Motor vehicles remains the top commodity imported, contributing £3.5 billion, 18 per cent of the total value of EU import trade. It had the largest value increase compared with last month, up £993 million (40 per cent), but fell slightly against September 2013 (1.6 per cent).
- Mechanical appliances had the second largest rise compared with last month, up £467 million (26 per cent).
- Electronic equipment had the largest fall compared with September 2013, down £224 million (12 per cent). However it rose £410 million (33 per cent) on last month.
- Mineral fuels fell £154 million (14 per cent) compared with September 2013, but rose slightly against last month.

Motor vehicles imports up 40% on last month

Electronic equipment imports down 12% on Sep 2013

Figure 6: UK imports from EU by top five commodities, September 2014



Total value of imports from EU partner countries £19.2 billion

Source: HM Revenue and Customs Overseas Trade Statistics
 Note: 2014 data are provisional

Combined Commodity and Country Analysis

- The increase in imports of Motor vehicles compared with last month was dominated by a rise of £420 million (33 per cent) from Germany.
- The rise in Mechanical appliances compared with last month was also led by Germany, up £155 million (26 per cent).
- The fall in Electronic equipment compared with September 2013 was led by a drop of £146 million (28 per cent) from the Netherlands. Compared with last month there were increases from Germany (up £98 million), the Irish Republic (up £82 million) and the Netherlands (up £80 million).
- The substantial decrease in Mineral fuels compared with September 2013 was led by a fall of £187 million (40 per cent) in imports from the Netherlands.

Motor vehicles from Germany up 33% on last month

Mineral fuels from the Netherlands down 40% on Sep 2013

Annex I – Metadata

You can access the data behind this bulletin through our [uktradeinfo web site](#).

- Detailed Trade Statistics data at 8-digit commodity code level is available in our [interactive database](#). This is based on the Harmonised System (HS).
- Aggregate OTS data is available in [pre-prepared Excel tables](#).
- Data relating to monthly EU import and export totals for January 2008 onwards with a breakdown of non-monetary gold and other trade is available in an [OTS time series spreadsheet](#).
- You can find details of how users interested in import and export markets for specific goods make use of the detailed OTS data in '[The User Story](#)'.

Annex II – Methodological Notes

1. HM Revenue & Customs released these latest statistics on Overseas Trade with Member States of the European Union (EU) on 7 November under arrangements set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).
2. This release includes the first provisional estimates of trade-in-goods between the UK and Member States of the EU for September 2014. At the same time revisions for all previously published EU data for 2014 are also being released in line with the [HM Revenue & Customs Policy on Revisions](#).
3. The figures provided in this publication of the September 2014 EU Overseas Trade Statistics are collected from the Intrastat survey. They will include:
 - a. Estimates for businesses who have yet to submit detailed data on the trade they had with other EU Member States in September.
 - b. Estimates for businesses who do not have to submit detailed data on the trade they have with other EU Member States
 - c. An adjustment for trade associated with Missing Trader Intra Community fraud. More details of this can be found [here](#).
4. Estimates are included in all high level totals including HS2 and country totals.
5. Detailed trade information is presented according to the [Harmonised System \(HS\)](#) nomenclature.
6. The aggregate estimates here will differ slightly from those that are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) as part of the Balance of Payments (BoP), as the two sets of data are compiled to different sets of rules. The ONS web site provides an overview of BoP at the [Guide to UK Trade](#) as well as the detailed monthly [UK Trade Releases](#). The BoP publication shows a high level picture of UK trade-in-goods, whereas the OTS publication shows a detailed picture of the UK's trade-in-goods by commodity and partner country. More detail about the differences between the BoP and OTS publications can be found [here](#).
7. The aggregate estimates here will differ from the Eurostat publication [Euro area external trade](#). The OTS is published as 'general trade' based upon goods recorded as they enter or leave the UK. This will include goods imported into and exported from a freezone or customs warehouse, regardless of their future use. The Eurostat EU external trade data are published as 'special trade' where goods are recorded as trade only when they enter free circulation or are

declared to specific Customs regimes such as Inward Processing (IP) or Processing under Customs Control (PCC). Imports from a free zone or customs warehouse are similarly recorded in 'special trade'.

8. Information to help support users of the EU Overseas Trade Statistics can be found [here](#). This includes links to our policies on revision and suppression of data, descriptions of the methodology used to compile the Overseas Trade Statistics and information on the quality of the data published.
9. The OTS has been reviewed as part of an assessment made of Overseas Trade Statistics by the [UK Statistics Authority](#). The report of that assessment can be found at <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-93---uk-trade-in-goods.pdf>
10. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:
 - meet identified user needs;
 - are well explained and readily accessible;
 - are produced according to sound methods, and
 - are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.
11. Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

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